IT ENDED IN ANOTHER FIGHT

Democratic Caucus on the Patronage Bill Results Only in Widening the Split.

Both Sides Claim a Majority on a Division Vote and Tell Different Stories After the Meeting Breaks Up.

More of the House's Slow Progress on the General Appropriation Bill.

McHugh Bill Becomes a Law-Building Association Tax-Convict-Labor Bill-A Little Trick That Failed.

ENDED IN A ROW.

Democrats of the House Have a Caucus and

Are Further Apart than Ever, The Democrats of the House held a caucus on the patronage question last evening which broke up in an ugly row, and lett more bad blood, if such a thing were possible, than had existed heretofore.

The Governor's friends decided to accept the invitation to go into caucus with a mental reservation that if they could get votes enough to carry it they would stay in. The utmost strength his opponents could show, even out of caucus, was 37, and of these Stover, Cravens, Terhune and Heagy had often stated that they would vote with the Governor in a caucus, while, as long as the caucus action stood against him, they would vote against him. The Governor's friends numbered twenty-six against thirty-seven, and it required the flopping of but five votes to give them a majority. Fippen was called to the Governor's office at noon, and had a conversation about appointments of personal interest to himself. When the time for the caucus came he disappeared. McMullen was invited to the office during the atternoon. What the conversation there was is not known, but McMullen acted rather "queer" in the caucus. Friends of the Governor talked earnestly with Clauser and Blue during the afternoon, and had them more than half persuaded to their

Thus fortified the Governor's friends went into the caucus. Then all went merry as a marriage bell for awhile, A motion to eliminate speeches was adopted, and then a motion to reconsider the caucus action on the bill went through. Then a metion to stand by the result of the caucus was made and carried without dissent. Both sides felt confident. There were sixty members in the room, the absentees being Reeves (for the Governor), Williams (against him) and Fippen (on a barbed-wire fence.) Deery, one of the Governor's sup-porters, so the "antis" claim, got into a "scrap" and did the wrong thing, as he usually does, by leaving the caucus, making fifty-nine present. However, a Journal reporter saw Deery coming out with

Then a motion was made that the patronage be less where it is, with the Legislature, and expetement was at a white heat. There were offis for the roll, for division and for everything else, and confusion reigned. A division was finally determined on, and Cullop and Swope were made tellers. Thus far accounts agree, but after that every man has a different story. The Governor's friends have finally settled on the claim that the votestood 28 against the Governor to 30 for him, Blue and Clauser finally determining to vote against him; that McMullen declined to vote at first, but was forced to vote, and then voted with the "antis;" that Erwin then decided to vote as chairman, and made it a tie. The "antis" claim that the vote stood 28 to 29 at first, then McMullen voted, making it a tie, and then Erwin cast the deciding vote, giving them a clear majority. Cullop made the point that the mowas first counted, but Erwin held that the vote had not beer nnounced. Cuilop then made the point that even a tie vote would lose the motion. Then they fell to hair pulling and calling each other bad names. They tried to adjourn, but could not Barnes made an insulting speech against the tactics of the Governor's friends and the latter left the room without adjournment, but Cravens, Terhune and Heagey stayed. Then another vote was taken, giving the "antis" a majority of 30 to 3. After the caucus the Governor's friends met in his office and determined to pass the

A Semi Chicial Statement of the Fracas. Immediately upon ad ournment, the Democratic members of the House met in caucus in the Speaker's room. The chairman, Mr. Erwin, called the caucus to order. A roll call was ordered, which showed sixty Democratic members present. A motion was made that whatever the action of the caucus might be, it should be binding upon every member present, to which there was not a dissenting voice. It was then moved that all previous caucus action upon the appointive power be rescinded, which was carried without a disenting voice. It was then moved that it be the sense of the caucus that the appointive power should be restored to the Governor, upon which the members divided, thirty voting for the motion and twenty-eight against it, Mr. McMullen not voting. Mr. Cullop, one of the tellers made the announcement of the vote-30 for and 28 against. Immediately a call for a yea and nay vote from the losing side was made, and Mr. Harkins, one of the tellers, refusing to announce the votes, the chairman maintained that the teliers could not agree and refused to announce the result. The minority complained and wanted another vote, and the majority maintained that the motion was carried and insisted upon an adjournment, as the business of the cancus had been disposed of. At this point one of the minority in an angry manner denounced the majority as rascals, upon which the majority withdrew from the This statement is signed by Manson U.

committee of the majority. Judge Hench Tells "Where He Was At." Mr. Hench arose yesterday morning in the House to a question of personal privilege to reply to the statement of Mr. Ader the evening before, that he was in the memorable caucus which sat down on the patronage bill. He explained that he was told Ader wanted to see him and went into the Speaker's room long enough to see him for a moment and came out without taking any part in the caucus. He further stated, and the statement was true, that while the caucus was going on he was engaged in per annum. conversation with a Journal reporter in the Heuse's hall. Ader explained that he had not stated how long the gentleman was to the caucus, and further hostilities were for the time suspended.

Johnson, Norman Teal, John Q. Vermillion,

John F. Redabaugh and John Higbee,

MORE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL Some Advances Made, Others Wiped Ont and

One Deep Cut on State Officers. Certain of the State officers are not in very good odor with the anti-Matthews crowd, and as it is hardly to be expected that Republicans would assist in little raids on the treasury, some of the various increases for clerks, stenographers, office expenses, etc., were sawed off in short order when the House took up the appropriation bill again yesterday morning. On other points nearly all the Democrats joined in the business of making increases. Captain Myers escaped the cyclone, but Auditor Henderson, who thought he had been towed safely into harbor the night before, was dragged out upon the sea of The committee on executive appointuncertainty by a motion of Megenity to reconsider item third, covering his department, which carried. Megenity then moved to make the Auditor's salary \$1,500, instead of \$4,000, but this did not go. Mo-

and make appropriation for the deputy auditor and settlement clerk salaries \$2,-\$1,200 instead of \$2,800, the insurance clerk's \$1,200 instead of \$1,500, the land clerk's \$1,200 instead of \$1,500, and the office expenses \$600 instead of \$1,000, and to cut out the \$:00 for a stenographer. Curtis moved to amend by giving Joe Fanning at least \$2,500. The question was raised about the \$1,000 per year Mr. Fanning was alleged to get as secretary of the tax commission, but Mr. Haggard said he got no such thing, and it was passed over and the \$2,500 per year was granted him. As a matter of fact, this pays both Mr. Fanning and the settlement clerk. The rest of Mc-Mullen's amendment carried, but it will be reconsidered to-day. To item fourth Erwin got through an amendment giving Treasurer Gall \$600 for expenses for the past two years. McMahan offered an amendment knocking out the \$700 extra amendment knocking out the \$700 extra for a stenographer for the Attorney-general's office, and it carried without debate.

When item sixth, covering the Department of Public Instruction, was reached there was a long debate on a proposition by Mr. Johnson to increase the office expenses from \$400 to \$1.000, amended by Mr. Farlow to read \$800. The increase was advocated by Johnson, Teal. Terhune, Haggard and McMullen, and opposed by Messrs. Merritt and Brown. It was carried on a close viva voce vote. Mr. Thornton tried to amend item seventh by increasing the wages of the library janitor from \$600 to \$720 per year, but failed. Mr. Erwin moved to give \$2,000 instead of \$1,000 for new books, and this was adopted. Mr. Erwin then wanted to give the first assistant librarian \$1,100

and the second \$900, but failed.
On item eighth Mr. Cravens moved to strike out the salary of the clerk, \$1,000. but Mr. Hench defended the clerk. Before a decision was reached the committee reported to sit again at 2 o'clock. At that hour the House promptly "went into the hole" again, and Mr. McMahan spoke for this amendment. McMahan comes from the same county as Moon, and took this opportunity to even up a few old scores. Johnson spoke against it, but the amend-

ment was adopted. On item ninth, covering the Bureau of Statistics, Mr. Creigmile offered an amendment reducing the appropriation from \$10,000 to \$7,000, stating that he understood that the bureau had an extra officer who "wrote for the newspapers." Mr. Deery spoke against the amendment, defending the work of the bureau, declaring the appropriation had already been cut \$1,000. Megenity offered an amendment fixing the salaries of the chief and his clerks and giving \$1,000 for expenses, but this was defeated. Creigmile's amendment was then adopted on a division vote.

On item tenth-the judiciary appropriation-McMullen offered an amendment. which was adopted, providing that no part of the appropriation should be paid to prosecutors or judges whose districts had been abolished. He said he still had hopes, notwithstanding the present demoraliza-tion of the House, that they would be able to reduce the districts. McCallister tried to get in a raise for the sheriff of the Su-preme Court, but failed. Further action on the bill was then postponed.

M'HUGH BILL A LAW.

Became Such Yesterday Noon by Limita-

tion Under the Constitution. The outrageous McHugh bill, to extend the existence of city governments two years, became a law yesterday without the Governor's signature. When the people first heard of it they thought it impossible that such a measure could pass the Legislature, and it was not until it was crowded through both houses, without time for discussion, by the aid of the presiding officers, that people in the cities became aware of the outrage which had been perpetrated. For days Governor Matthews has been receiving protests from the best men in both parties in the cities by the score, urging him to veto it, and by that means send it back to the Legislature and secure its defeat through the influence of his position. It was at first thought that the Governor would veto the bill, but he was so anxious about the patronage bill he dared not do it. His main purpose was to make friends with McMulien in the House, who was the champion of the bill in that branch, and who, he was led to believe, would take his side in the next caucus. McMullen, however, tricked him, going to the caucus subsequently and leading against the Governor's measure. If Governor Matthews had vetoed the measure it could not have passed over his objections, consequently he is as responsible for the bill becoming a law as are Mo-Hugh, of the Senate, and McMullen, of the House. There has been no matter before the Legislature that has caused so much indignation in all the cities of the State, except Indianapolis and Evansville, which are not affected, because they have special charters.

TO TAX BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS,

Debate in the House on the Ader Bill-Consideration Postponed. Mr. Ader's bill for the taxation of building and loan associations' stock, recommended by the Tax Commissioners, came up on third reading in the House yesterday and was laid aside after a long debate. The

bill provides that:

Building, loan fund and saving associations shall be listed and assessed in the following manner: Before the 1st day of June of each year the secretary of every building association shall file with the auditor of the county in which such association was organized a statement in duplicate, verified by the secretary, showing the number of shares issued and outstanding, the amounts that have been paid into the association by bona fide shareholders upon shares of stock issued by it up to the 1st day of April and then outstanding; also, the amount loaned up to this date to bona fide shareholders and secured by mortgage upon real estate listed for taxation: and also the number, with amounts of certifi cates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebted ness issued by such association for money loaned to it, together with the names of the owners of such certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, and the number, with amounts of such certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness so outstanding. The audit or shall thereupon deliver one of such statements to the proper assessor, who shall proceed to assess such association for taxation with the amount shown to have been paid in to it up to the first day of April by the bona fide shareholders thereof upon shares of stock held by them less the amount shown by said statement to have been loaned to bona fide shareholders out of moneys so paid in and se cured by mortgage upon real estate listed for taxation; and also to list and assess the association for taxation with the actual value of the certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness issued by said association for money loaned to it, and neither said association nor the shareholders therein shall be liable to any other taxation on account of the stock thereof. Whenever the secretary, treasurer or other officer of such association shall pay the taxes so assessed against the same on account of any certificate, bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness then outstanding on account of money loaned to it, he shall cause the taxes so paid on account thereof to be entered as a charge against the owner or owners of such certificate, bond note or other evidence of indebtedness; and the amount of taxes so paid, together with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, shall be deducted from the first moneys thereafter to become due and payable to the holder thereof on account of such certificate, bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness in the hands of the original or any subsequent holder, and any assignment or transfer of such certificate, bond, note or other evidence of indebtedness against such association shall be made subject to the claim of such association for any taxes so paid thereon, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent.

Mr. Ader explained that this was simply to get at the paid-up stock of the associations, but the members could not see it that way, and the bill was vigorously attacked by Messrs. Deery, Meredith, McIntyre, Rodabaugh and Farlow on the ground that it would work a hardship on the members of associations who would not only be taxed upon their homes but also on the shares representing their homes, thus loading them up with double taxation. Mr. Ader, with a few sarcastic remarks, moved to postpone further consideration until Thursday morning, and his motion was

THE SENATE'S ROUTINE.

Numerous Minor Measures Passed-Contract Labor Bill-Little Scheme That Falled. Senator Gilman's bill, 104, providing for the voluntary construction of ditches, passed. Senate Bill 249, by Senator Gifford,

ments reported adverse to the confirmation of the appointment of Alfred Welshaus. who was appointed one of the trustees for the Reform School for Boys. Senator

prevailed in the committee that it was on account of Mr. Welshaus's intemperance, and not on account of the gentleman's politics. If the action was taken on account of political reasons he desired to file a minority report. Senstor Magee called a point of order on Senator Thaver, claiming he had no right to speak of what was done in the committee meetings, and Senator

of city and town lots, passed. Senator French's bill, 317, making township trustees chief road supervisors, brought out objections from Senator Parker, who affirmed that the farmers of the State were not in favor of the road laws being tampered with. Better roads could be had under the present law. The bill tailed.

Senator Ellison's bill, 259, defining the qualifications of county school superintendents, making it necessary for them to hold a State license or to be a graduate of a normal school before they can be eligible to office, excited considerable discussion. Senator McCutcheon did not believe, he said, that such a requirement should be made of the candidate for county school superintendent more than it should for county auditor or clerk. Senator McKelvey observed that it was a progressive measure; that a few years ago the teacher of a county school was not required to possess any qualifications for such a position, but that to meet the requirements of the times the measure was imposed.

Senator Loveland could not see, he said, why any departure from the present law should be made, and that under the bill just as bad talent could get the office of county superintendent as under the present conditions. Senator Seller was against the bill, and believed, he said, that the sooner State certificates were abolished the better. The bill, in spite of adverse eloquence, passed.

Senator Fulk's bill to print the papers read before the State Academy of Sciences was lost by a vote of 16 ayes to 22 noes. Senator Wray's hotel bill, legislating in the interests of hotel-keepers, providing a fine of \$10 to \$20 and a workhouse sentence for obtaining board under false pretense, was another bill that stirred up the Senate. Senator Magee opposed the bill at every stage of its transit, and renewed his opposition on third reading, applying his favors to the hungry man who wanted a meal, and had no money with which to pay for it, as against the hotel-keeper who might desire to send him to the workhouse.

On motion of Senator Magee the constitutional rules were suspended and a new bill introduced. The bill was introduced under protest of Senator Loveland, and provides that this year and annually hereafter there shall be assessed the sum of 10 cents on every \$100 worth of taxable propthe State for the general fund of the State treasury. The bill provides for a tax of 6 cents on \$100 for the benevolent institutions fund, and 13 cents and 50 cents poll for the school revenue for tuition fund to be apportioned to the several counties, and the sum of 3 cents to go to the State debt sinking fund, to be appropriated exclusively for the payment of the public debt of the State. Any balance in the fund to go to-

ward the discharge of the State debt.
After all, Senator Parker's bill to permit watchers on election boards came very near being defeated by a scurrilous technicality, which was discovered in time to save the bill. The journal did not show that the bill had been read a third time, but the fact was discovered, and on motion the journal was corrected. The fact of the matter was the bill had not been read the third time. Senator Parker, in the heat of the debate on the day before, called the previous question on the roll call and for-got that it had not been read. Magee's filibustering and McHugh's plunges at parliamentary law had "befuddled" Senator Parker, who succeeded in getting the matter straight. It was decided by the committee to present Richard Henry Neff with his medal this afternoon at his home, No. 175 Michigan avenue, as he is too ill to get to the Statehouse.

Senator Magee's contract labor bill passed the Senate yesterday morning. The bill prohibits the letting of convict labor for less than 95 cents per day, and requires the directors of the prison to advertise such labor before letting it in Chicago, Cincin-nati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis newspapers.

Senator McLean's bill, regulating the entrance and adoption of children in homes, with penalties for enticing them away when adopted, passed. Senator Cranor's obnoxious weed bill,

compelling road supervisors to cut them out of roads, passed.

ROAD LEGISLATION.

House Passes Two Measures of Minor Im-

portance. The vote on the Collins bill for the incorporation of trust, guaranty and fidelity companies, by which it failed to pass on Friday, was reconsidered, at Mr. Collins's request yesterday, in the House, and Collins, McMullen and Hench spoke for it. The bill was passed by a vote of 61 to 14. Mr. Megenity's road bill came up on third reading yesterday afternoon in the House and was defeated. This bill provides for a labor tax of 40 cents or less on the \$100, and a cash tax of 10 cents or less for road purposes, to be levied by the township trustee, with the consent of the County Commissioners, and expended in macadamizing the roads. It has the road supervisor system, with supervisors elected by the people for four years. Mr. Megenity and Mr. Heagy spoke for the bill, and Mr. Baugher declared that the people wanted the road laws let aloue. Mr. Dailey, who is something of a road Mr. Dailey, who is something of a road crank himself, spoke for the bill. He said this apprehension spoken of by Mr Baugher was caused by a fear that the Legislature would adopt some such law as was outlined by the road congress. The bill failed by a vote of 37 to 47. Mr. Fippen entered a motion to reconsider, to be called up later.

Mr. Swope's road bill was read a third time. It requires the County Commissioners, upon petition of fifty freeholders of one township or contiguous townships, to submit to the people of such townships a proposition for a free gravel or macadamized road, and if the vote is favorable the road shall be constructed, the commissioners issuing therefor five-year bonds to be paid by a general tax upon the township or townships, including the cities or towns therein. The bili passed by a very close shave, having but 52 affirmative votes.

PAVING BETWEEN THE TRACKS.

Citizens Argue the Liability of the Street Car Company Before the Committee. The missing bill for street paving by street car companies was found in the possession of the committee on Indianapolis, which met last night. It seems that Representative Mr. George McIntyre had gotten it from the file clerk to duplicate it for the city of New Albany, and had neglected to hand it back in time for the committee's action. Last night the Mayor, Mr. Bailey, Judge Taylor, John P. Frenzel and Mr. S. E. Urmston were at the committee meeting. The substite bill was read by

Representative Johnson, of Marion. Judge Taylor explained the substitute bill as he understood lt. He stated that in his remarks the night before he referred to no individual, but that Mr. Frenzel had intimated at the close of the previous night's meeting that his, Judge Taylor's, remarks applied to him, Mr. Frenzel, personally, and that he wished to be his friend so long as he could do so on equal terms.

As to whether or not such a bill as the one proposed should pass, Judge Taylor said the Legislature reserved to itself the right to amend the law of corporations. As to paving outside of their tracks, the Supreme Court of lows had decided that the contract or corporation could be amended. and the Supreme Court had also decided that the Legislature had the right to alter the articles of incorporation. He referred to No. 137 of the Supreme Court reports, where the same principle had been decided. No decision could be found between the lids of the reports of the Supreme Courts that reversed such a position. The rights of the people should be considered before those of corporations. Corporations were well described as organizations that had no souls, and are constructed for the sole purpose of making money, without regard to the rights of the people. It would eventually come to the point where they would gladly pave the whole street for the profits they make. Mr. Hord asked the Judge if he made the fact that the street-car company made money a part of his arguments, and the

not be allowed to make 400 and 500 per cent; that they practically owned twothirds of the streets they occupied without paying any taxes.

Mayor Sullivan said be thought it was pertinent that he make a few remarks on the subject, before the committee. The committee, for the most part, lived in the city and know the condition of the streets; Aiken demanded the previous question the committee's report, which was adopted. Inside the street-car tracks was a senator Fulk's bill, 268, legalizing plats road, and in summer it was a trench. He asked who used and the benefits of this received the benefits of portion of the streets but the street-car company. The history of the matter so far as involves the improvements of tracks, was that the original charter provided that the street-car company should improve their tracks. It was afterwards changed in 1888, when only repairs of the tracks were required of the company. This was when Mr. Johnson owned it. He then sold it to Mr. Shaffer, and the name of the company was changed by permission of the City Council. A member of the Council objected to the change unless the word "repair" was changed to "improve." The Council was persuaded by its representative that the new pany would do what was right by the citizens. After that, when right Washington street was asphalted the Couneil directed the street-car company to improve the street between their tracks, which it did. Then Pennsylvania street was improved, and the same kind of an ordinance was passed, and the street-car company, by Mr. Shaffer, declined to do as directed. The company was then sued in the Circuit Court, which decided in favor of the company, because the contract had not been put in writing. The City Council then decided to get relief from the street-car companies' mud roads in the streets, if possible, and the best legal talent of the country was em-ployed in the investigation, and their opinion was that the Legislature could pass a law that would enable the city to enforce this agreement, which had been disregarded under the law. As did Judge Taylor the evening before, Mr. Sullivan re-

cide as to whether or not such a law ought to pass. In regard to the oral contract made between the street-car company and the City Council, Mr. Hord stated that if that were true he was for the bill. Mr. Frenzel stated that the street-car company had never agreed to any such a contract; that the been taken. The coroner was ready to take company had at the time of the Conneil it yesterday, but S. E. Urmston, attorney meeting referred to agreed to pave its portion of Washington street, and none other. Mr. Darnell stated that he was the one who introduced the ordinance to change the name of the company, and at that time Mr. Miller said he would stake his reputation as a lawyer that the strest-car comerty and 50 cents on each taxable poll in | pany would abide by its oral contract, and that he (Mr. Darnell) would swear to what he had said on his death bed.

minded the committee that they were not

a court of law, but were simply there to de-

Mr. Urmston, on behalf of the street-car company, said he believed the committee were not expected or authorized to go back and review the institution or consummation of the street-car contracts. The Legislature, he admitted, had the right to amend or change contracts made between street-car companies and cities if it was deemed necessary. It had been urged that the street-car company should be required to pave as the bill provided because the people were clamoring for it, but that such a provision would inure to only a portion of the city and against a majority of the people. It applied only to one city. Mr. Urmston then went on to detail arguments against the bill, concluding at a late hour.

TAXES PILING UP.

Increase, Instead of Reduction, for General Purposes-Comparison of Levies.

State taxes continue to pile up under Democratic rule. When, two years ago, the Legislature passed the new tax law almost doubling valuations, thereby almost doubling taxes, and on top of this piled an additional levy of 6 cents on the \$100, the suffering people were told that if the new law succeeded in raising valuations the levies would be proportionately reduced. For school purposes this will be done to some extent, for the school funds cannot so easily fall into the hands of political jobbers; but for general State purposes instead of a reduction proportionate to the doubling of valuations there is is to be a net increase of 1 cent on the \$100 in the

The finance bill approved by the caucus of the "antis" Monday night was introduced by Mr. Guthrie yesterday. By it the following layies, which are comared with

those of two and four made this year:			
	393.	1891.	1889.
School fund	.13	.16	.16
olent institutions Sinking fund	.16	.18	.00
Monument tax	.0012	.001 ₂	.00
Total	.3212	.35	.2812

Thus, since the advent of the Assembly of 1891, all valuations have been increased fully 80 per cent. and the total State levy is now 61/2 cents higher and will under this bill remain 4 cents, or about 14 per cent. higher. The people are enjoying real Democratio "reform."

The Soldiers' Home bill came up for engrossment in the House yesterday. As introduced it provided an appropriation of \$148,000. As it came from the committee. this was cut to \$70,000. Yesterday Mr. Hench offered an amendment bringing it down to \$55,000, and spoke for the amendment briefly. Mr. Haggard made a speech of some length for the bill, explaining the history of the movement and its purpose. At the close of his speech, Barnes moved the previous question and the Hench amendment was adopted. Barnes then moved to strike out the enacting clause and tried to speak against the bill, but as the previous question, moved by himself, was still in force he was shut off, much to the delight of the House. His motion to kill it was defeated, and the bill engrossed by viva voce votes.

Mr. Hawkins's Little Bill Passed. "Comrade" Hawkins's little bill to amend the school-book law so that the books may be handled by dealers instead of through township trustees alone, and giving the State Board of Education full discretion to recontract another five years with Mr. Hawkins's company, passed the House yesterday. It passed the Senate but a few days ago, and Mr. Hawkins's extraordinary efforts in oiling it through the various stages of progress in the House were yesterday crowned with success.

Evansville Charter.

The cities and towns committee sent in two reports on the Evansville charter bill introduced by Mr. Foster, the majority for it and the minority against it. Mr. Rodabaugh explained that there was a warm fight for and against the proposed charter, and the committee had taken this action in order that the bill might be printed. Mr. Meintyre spoke against printing the bill, declaring that he did not believe the people of Evansville wanted a charter. The subject was postponed, and the bill ordered printed.

Evansville's Charter.

The committee on cities and towns heard further evidence in regard to the Evansville charter last night. Judge Richardson, of Evansville, spoke for the new charter and City Attorney Cunningham said the Common Council had put themselves on record against about twelve of its provisions. A big delegation of Evansville citizens was present. The committee went into executive session.

MAY GO TO THE SUPREME COURT. Fort Wayne Doesn't Want a Charter and Is

Opposed to the McHugh Bill. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 21.-A strong protest against House bill No. 387 for the government of cities having more than 35,000 and less than 40,000 population, is being circulated in this city and is receiving many hundred signers. Among other resolutions one is:

We condemn the charter bill, because no emergency exists for the creation of a new charter. We condemn the action of the Hon. John F. Rodabaugh, chairman of the committee on cities and towns, and of his committee, in reporting said bill for passage without ascertain-Mulien moved to cut off all the increases | Thayer stated that an understanding had | Judge said no, not exactly, but they should | erence to the same, and we demand that said

bill be not passed by the present Legislature, and that no charter bill be passed affecting this city until our people have an opportunity to acquaint themselves with its provisions and are satisfied with the same.

The newspapers are using letters every day from citizens giving their opinions and reasons why the bill should not become a law. Much indignation also exists over the McHugh bill. Numerous candidates for the city offices have been in training for the past twelve months to secure nominations at the city primaries. Particularly is this the case with candidates for the office of city clerk. The present incumbent, Rudy Remewald, has not given entire satisfaction, and as it is an unwritten law to give the city clerk four years he was allowed to barely pull through with the nomination for his second term two years ago. Now that he is likely to have a third term of two years, the aspirants are in a state of complete collapse. There are threats of holding a city election in spite of the bill, and then going to the Supreme Court with it.

MRS. SHAWCROSS'S DEATH.

Coroner Examined the Woman's Nurse-Accused Her Husband of Poisoning Her.

In his investigation into the cause of the death of Mrs. John Shawcross, Coroner Beck yesterday took the testimony of Mrs. Manning, who had nursed Mrs. Shawcross during her last illness. Mrs. Manning's testimony was substantially the same as the statement made by her when the case was first brought to the notice of the coroner. She testified to having been engaged by a son of the woman as a nurse, and that from the 4th until the 10th of February, the day after her death, she was with her continually. She said that at one time when she undertook to raise the sick woman into a sitting position, the latter said that it hurt her to touch her neck where her husband had hit her. She also testified that Mrs. Shawcross had accused her husband of trying to poison her. Mr. Shawcross, she said, had told Sam Gephart that his wife had accused her folks of trying to poison her, and when she, witness, had corrected this statement Shawcross said nothing.

The evidence of Shawcross has not yet for Shawcross, objected to its being taken at this time, saying he was not yet pre-

SULLIVAN AND CORBETT.

Ex-Champion Threatens to Punch Corbett, if He Can Be Met in a Room.

The ex-champion, John L. Sullivan, was seen by a Journal reporter behind the curtain last night, at English's. When asked about the last published interview from Corbett, in which the latter spoke of Sullivan in an insinuating way, he said:

"If Corbett talked as he is quoted I will show him who is the best man if ever I meet him in a room. But probably he did not make those statements about me. Of course, I can't catch him in a twenty-acre field. I realize that my legs are not what they used to be. I want Corbett in a room when we meet to settle our differences and to see which is the best man.' Sullivan is looking fairly well and says' he is feeling first-rate in health.

Temperance Council To-Day.

The temperance council will meet at the r. M. C. A. Hall to-day. It will be composed of delegates from churches, young people's societies and other organizations devoted to the suppression of wrong and the liquor traffic. Such a council was held four years ago, but was made up of discordant and irreconcilable elements. They agreed upon nothing of value, and adjourned without a complishing anything for temperance. The Prohibitionists packed the convention in the afternoon when the voting was done, and carried proceedings tosuit themselves.

Prosperous Because Well Managed. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York presents on the eighth page in this issue its annual statement for 1892. and the figures show the continued prosperity of the organization in a forcible way. The assets have reached the enermous sum of over one hundred and seventy-five millions of dollars, which are invested in the best securities known to the experienced financiers who have charge of the company's interests. The various income-producing accounts all show a handsome increase, and the surplus of fifteen millions, from which the annual dividend is paid, is larger than it has ever been. This showing will not only be gratifying to the policy holders of the company. but also will serve to convince those about to insure that there is no better life insurance to be had in the market than that offered by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. The general agent in Indianapolis is C. E. Newlin, 6 to 10 Lombard Block, who will furnish all with literature and information.

Old Whiskies.

For elegant old whiskies go to Casper Schmal-holz, 29 South Meridian street. In stock: Mathews, 1881; McBrayer, 1683, 1885, 1887; rye, 1883, 1885, 1887; Oscar Pepper, 1884; Bond & Lillard, 1885, 1887; Lincoln county, 1884: Blakemore, 1885, 1887. Direct importer of wines and liquors. Goods sold in any quantity from one bottle on up.

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, aliays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

FATAL indifference. It is literally courting death to neglect any affection of the lungs, the chest, or the respiratory passages. Seek safety in Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. No cough, cold, sore throat or bronchial ailment can resist that inestimable preparation. Sold Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 minute.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks not a Sear or Pimple. Cured by Cutleura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub



it, matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the Cuticura remedies in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased Cuticura Remedies and commenced

their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen months old now, and has no signs of the disease. His scalp is healthy, and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.) Mrs. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kan. My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted

on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured Cuticura. Cured a year and no return of MRS. A. M. WALKER, disease. Carsonville, Ga. Cuticura Resolvent The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse

with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came

the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and Cuticura, the Great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvelous

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston. Send for "How toCure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by Cuticura Soap. Absolutely pure. Aching Sides and Back Hip, Kidney and Uterine Palus and

by the Cutieura Anti-Pain Pinater, the first and only pain-killing plaster.

weaknesses relieved in one minute



Both Had Eczema In Its Worst Form

After Physicians Failed, Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured.

Great mental agony is endured by parents who see their children suffering from diseases caused by impure blood, and for which there seems no cure. This is turned to joy when Hood's Sarsaparilla is resorted to, for it expels the foul humors from the blood, and restores the diseased skin to fresh, healthy brightness. Read the following from grateful parents: "To C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"We think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the most valuable medicine on the market for blood and skin diseases. Our two children suffered terri-bly with the

Worst Form of Eczema

for two years. We had three physicians in that time, but neither of them succeeded in curing them or even in giving them a little relief. At last we tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a month both children were per-fectly cured. We recommend

Hood's Sarsaparilla as a standard family medicine, and would not be without it." MR. and MRS. M. M. SOLLER, 1412 2nd Avenue, Altoona, Pa.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, indigestion.

EXTRACT OF BEEF. BEST

INVALUABLE

In the Kitchen for Soups,

Sauces and Made Dishes.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Iouis R'y Co

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pitts, burg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Com-pany will be held at the principal office of said com-pany, Penn avenue and Tenth street, Pittsburg, Pa.,

ON TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.. for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1892, the election of three directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that day, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

At said meeting the action of the directors in authorizing the execution and delivery of the mortgage of this company to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, dated and executed Octo of 1.1890, to secure this company's 42 per cent, bonds 1, 1890, to secure this company's 41 per cent. bonds issued, and to be issued, to the extent of \$75,000,000, which was done pursuant to the agreement of consolidation creating said company, will be submitted to the stockholders for formal approval and ratifica-The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 11, and reopened on Wednesday, April 12, 1893. S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary. Pittsburg, Feb. 1, 1853.

FLANNER & BUCHANAN, FUNERAL DIRECTORS

We have removed to new and commodious quarters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured. Foreman lives in b ilding. Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant.

172 North Illinois Street. GASTON - William Gaston, aged thirty-seven years. Funeral at 10 a. m., Thursday, at family rest-

dence. North Tennessee street, above Twenty-second

street. Friends invited. MARRIED. STEELE-SURBER-Feb. 21, 1893, by Rev. N. S. Dickey, Mr. James N. Steele, of Gosport, and Mrs. Mary E. Surber, of South Illinois st., Indianapolis.

SOCIETY MEETING A NCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE-A Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock, for N. R. RUCKLE, 33°, T. P. G. M.

Jos. W. SMITH, 33°, Secretary. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-A WET-NURSE. CALL AT 50 WANTED-A HIGH-GRADE SAFETY BICY. VV cle, solid or cushion tire preferred. Address "C. M.," Journal office, giving style and price. WANTED-COMPETENT STENOGRAPHERS furnished good positions. Address for particulars, CO-OPERATIVE STENOGRAPHERS AS-

SOCIATION, 504 Taeoma Building, Chicago, Ill.

MALE HELP WANTED. DAPER-HANGERS TO SELL NON-ARSENI cal Non-Trust Wall-Papers. Big money and no expense- Made by our new plan. Box 711, Cin'ti, O.

FINANCIAL TOANS - MONEY ON MORTGAGES. C. P. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGES-TERMS M reasonable. At Thorpe's Block, East Market street, MOGILLIARD & DARK. OANS-SUMS OF \$100 TO \$100,000.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW. est market rate; privileges for payment before We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolia.

AGENTS WANTED. \$75 to \$250 CAN BE MADE MONTHLY & CO., No. 3 South Eleventh St., Richmond, Va

FOR SALE-WISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE-VALUABLE LEASE AND FUR-I miture of a 35-room house on Michigan avenue. Chicago. Good rooming and boarding contracts in sight; big thing during 1893. See or address owner until Wednesday p. m., at 19 John street,

FOR SALE-REAL ESTATE. \$18,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST proved, in Hendricks county, near railroad station. Address Mooresville office. J. H. THORNBURGH.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT-PART OF STOREBOOM 66 NORTH FOR RENT-TWO CHOICE FURNISHED OF-fices, with attendant; cheap, on ground floor. 28 West Maryland street.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS. SAVING AND LOAN-THE ÆTNA SAVING Commission. Office, 83 East Market street.

The Weekly Journal, \$1 Per Annum